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and German codes, and a good discussion of Factor's acts and their interpretation by the courts, complete a book which is a most valuable contribution to the literature of its subject.

The Selected Cases is a companion book to the Law of Sales and the arrangement is similar. The selection of cases is discriminating and the sins of omission are few. There are no changes in the new edition, save that a supplement is added, containing some forty cases not included in the book as it first appeared.

A COMPILATION OF THE BAR EXAMINATION QUESTIONS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, SINCE 1896, WITH ANSWERS, REFERENCES AND NOTES. Edited by Wilson B. Brice. Albany: Matthew Bender. 1901. pp. 229.

If not taken too seriously or relied upon too confidently, this miscellaneous collection of questions and answers may prove of service to aspirants for the New York bar. But it is a paltry service, shabbily performed. Thrown together at haphazard, without rhyme or reason, full of vain repetitions, the same questions appearing again and again, with enough errors in the answers and citations to make the most eager student pause, and enough aberrations in grammar, style and proofreading to make the judicious grieve—the book is one to be used cautiously, if at all, and not to be used at all by any but the trained and practiced student.

But, assuming the work to have been well and not ill done, it may still be questioned whether a reputable member of the bar might not be better employed than in providing a cram-book for the hangers-on of the law schools and the law offices. A quiz-book, searching out and exposing the difficulties of the law in a series of carefully drawn questions, put forth without answers or citation of cases, is one thing. A compilation of bar examination questions which can have no other rational aim than that of furnishing the candidate with the materials of his coming examination, is another and very different thing. At a time when the bench and bar are struggling to raise the standard of legal education, it is a sorry service to the profession to cheapen the law examinations.

The writer of this review has not been created *censor morum* and so he does not venture to pass on the personal or the professional morality of the publication of examination questions which the examiners are, to the best of their ability and for the protection of their work, carefully guarding from public knowledge, and which have been gathered by the learned editor from the random recollections of candidates who have taken the examinations. *Quot homines, tot sententiæ*; but if the State Bar Examiners choose to express their opinion of the matter, and will keep their expression within the bounds of literary decorum, we shall take pleasure in printing it as our sentiments.

If, after all this, any one buys the compilation, he may be comforted to find that the rules of the Court of Appeals relating to the admission of attorneys, as well as the rules regulating law examina-

tions, adopted by the State Board of Law Examiners, for the year 1901, are included in the little volume.

A DIGEST OF THE NEW YORK CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE. Edited by Chas. W. Disbrow, LL. B. Albany: Matthew Bender. 1901. pp. 151.

To digest the Code is certainly a difficult task. Mr. Disbrow in his second attempt has succeeded in producing a work which should be of service to the student eager to acquire sufficient knowledge of the subject to pass the examination for the Bar. But for any other purpose the book is of little value. It is really more of a guide to the Code than a digest—pointing out the more important sections.

The first chapter, which treats of the different courts throughout the States, is probably the best in the book, and gives a clear and concise explanation of the judicial system of the State. It is followed by chapters treating of the different proceedings in an action, supplementary and special proceedings, arbitration, submission of controversy, provisional remedies, state writs, and the proceedings in the Surrogate's Court. Of these the chapters on State writs and on provisional remedies are the best.

The style throughout is too condensed, and grammatical errors are frequent; but some of these should doubtless be attributed to the compositor, rather than to the author. In fact the typographical work is most careless; a striking example of this is furnished by the third paragraph on page 60. But in spite of these defects, the book is worthy of commendation as tending to lighten the student's burden.

THE LAW OF AGENCY. By Ernest W. Huffcut. Second Edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1901, pp. li, 406.

If every book were as carefully planned, as thoughtfully executed and as well written as the volume now before us, the task of the reviewer would be a pleasant one. Not only is Professor Huffcut's knowledge of his subject full and minute, but it is presented to his readers in a most satisfactory and attractive manner. His analysis of the law of agency is admirable, and every page of the text is characterized by clearness of thought and lucidity of style. In preparing the book, the author has had in mind undoubtedly the average law school student. He has sought to reduce this branch of the law to its simplest terms, to point out its anomalies, to trace its history, to set forth conflicting views, and to account, as far as possible, for the existence of this conflict. While it is preëminently a students' book, we believe that the practicing lawyer will not find it too elementary to be serviceable. On the other hand, he will find it replete with discussion and suggestion not encountered in the ordinary law book, but which will often prove stimulating as well as useful to him. He will discover, also, that the citations are not a hodge-podge of miscellaneous cases, copied from other text